

REM

REMÓNSTRANCE. *n. f.* [*remónstrance*, Fr. from *remónstrate*.]
1. Show; discovery. Not in use.
You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make rash *remónstrance* of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost. *Shakefp. Meaf. for Meaf.*
2. Strong representation.
The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also
give them power of confirming it unto others, either with
miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible *remón-*
strance of sound reason. *Hosker, b. v. f. 10.*
A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remónstrance*,
in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to
take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of
bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addison's Spectator.*
Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer
him to attend to the *remónstrances* of justice. *Rogers.*
TO REMÓNSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remónstre*, Lat. *remónstrer*,
Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on
any side in strong terms.
REMORA. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. A let or obstacle.
2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards
their passage through the water.
Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach
and *remora*. *Peacham on Blazoning.*
The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long; his
body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to
the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his
chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and
produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great
number of little prickles. *Grew.*
TO REMORATE. *v. a.* [*remorer*, Latin.] To hinder; to
delay. *Ditt.*
REMORSE. *n. f.* [*remorsus*, Lat.]
1. Pain of guilt.
Not that he believed they could be restrained from that
impious act by any *remorse* of conscience, or that they had
not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*
2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow.
Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for *remorse* of
their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*
Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.*
The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little *remorse*
as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakefp.*
Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse*; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*
REMORSEFUL. *adj.* [*remorseful*, Lat.] Tender; compassionate.
O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wife, *remorseful*, well accomplish'd. *Shakefp.*
Love, that comes too late,
Like a *remorseful* pardon slowly carried,
To the great tender turns a fowre offence. *Shakefp.*
The gaudy, blabbing, and *remorseful* day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
REMORSELESS. *adj.* [*from remorse*.] Unpitied; cruel; savage.
Where were the nymphs, when the *remorseless* deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.*
O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon a sinner,
when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when
he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his *re-*
morself adversaries. *South's Sermons.*
REMOTE. *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.]
1. Distant; not immediate.
In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all *remote* and
even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*
2. Distant; not at hand.
3. Removed far off; placed not near.
Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either
amongst, or *remote* from all bodies, it can, in this uniform
idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*
In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*
4. Foreign.
5. Distant; not closely connected.
An unadvised transiency from the effect to the *remotest*
cause. *Glarvill.*
Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate
ideas, that shew the connection of *remote* ones. *Locke.*
6. Alien; not agreeing.
All these propositions, how *remote* soever from reason, are
so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than
suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.*
7. Abstracted.
REMOTELY. *adv.* [*from remote*.] Not nearly; at a distance.
It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inha-
bited, at least not *remotely* planted before the flood. *Brown.*
Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed *remotely* al-
lied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dry.*

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While the fainting Dutch *remotely* five
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile,
High on the mound he dy'd. *Smith.*
REMO'ATENESS. *n. f.* [*from remote*.] State of being remote;
distance; not nearness.
The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of
our *remoteness* appear extremely little. *Boyle.*
Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the fore-
part, and has reserved his greater light for *remoteness* and the
back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.*
If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their *re-*
moteness, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*
His obscurities generally arise from the *remoteness* of the article
of customs, persons and things he alludes to. *Addison.*
REMO'TION. *n. f.* [*from remotus*, Lat.] The act of remov-
ing; the state of being removed to distance.
All this safety were *remotion*, and thy defence absence. *Sha.*
'Tis the *remotion* of the duke and her. *Shakefp.*
The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illa-
tion, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to con-
clude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of
the consequent, or from the *remotion* of the consequent to
the *remotion* of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
REMOVABLE. *adj.* [*from remove*.] Such as may be removed.
The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that
they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own in-
capacity, and that they are therefore *removable* at their bi-
shop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*
In such a chapel, such curate is *removable* at the pleasure
of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
REMOVABLE. *n. f.* [*from remove*.]
1. The act of putting out of any place.
By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the
world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere
exchange of the evil before felt. *Hosker.*
2. The act of putting away.
The *removal* of such a disease is not to be attempted by
active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be
taken away by violence. *Arbutnot.*
3. Dismission from a post.
If the *removal* of these persons from their posts has pro-
duced such popular commotions, the continuance of them
might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*
Whether his *removal* was caused by his own fears or other
men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body
of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of go-
vernment they pleased. *Swift.*
4. The state of being removed.
The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a
removal, is voluntary. *Locke.*
TO REMOVE. *v. a.* [*remove*, Lat. *remuer*, Fr.]
1. To put from its place; to take or put away.
Good God *remove*
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
He *removes* away the speech of the trully, and taketh
away the understanding of the aged. *Job xii. 20.*
Remove thy stroke away from me; I am consumed by the
blow. *Psaln xxxix. 13.*
So would he have *removed* thee out of the straight into a
broad place. *Job xxxvi. 16.*
He longer in this paradise dwell
Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come,
And send thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea
to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*
You, who fill the blissful seats above!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
But every monarch be the scourge of God,
If from your thoughts Ulysses you *remove*,
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyssy.*
2. To place at a distance.
They are farther *removed* from a title to be initiate, and the
doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is
stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*
TO REMOVE. *v. n.*
1. To change place.
2. To go from one place to another.
A short exile must for slow precede;
The term expir'd, from Candia they *remove*,
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*
How oft from pomp and state did I *remove*
To feed despair. *Prior.*
REMOVE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Change of place.
2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.
What is early received in any considerable strength of im-
press, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of diffi-
cult *remove*. *Glarvill's Scyll.*
3. Translation

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3. Translation of one to the place of another.
Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;
Hold, take you this, my sweets, and give me thine,
So shall Biron take me for Rosaline:
And change your favours too; so shall your loves
Woo contrary deceiv'd by these *removes*. *Shakefp.*
4. State of being removed.
This place should be both school and university, not need-
ing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*
He that considers how little our constitution can bear a
remove into parts of this air, not much higher than that we
breathe in, will be satisfied, that the allwise architect has
suited our organs, and the bodies that are to effect them, one
to another. *Locke.*
5. Act of moving a cheffman or draught.
6. Departure; act of going away.
So look'd Astrea, her *remove* design'd,
On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*
7. The act of changing place.
Let him, upon his *removes* from one place to another, pro-
cure recommendation to some person of quality residing in
the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Essays.*
8. A stop in the scale of gradation.
In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the
descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that
in each *remove* differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*
A freholder is but one *remove* from a legislator, and ought
to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.*
9. A small distance.
The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal
in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circum-
stances, of but a very small *remove* one from another. *Rogers.*
10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.
His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Sw.*
REMOVED. *particp. adj.* [*from remove*.] Remote; separate
from others.
Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in
so *removed* a dwelling. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*
REMOVEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from removed*.] The state of being
removed; remoteness.
I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *re-*
movedness. *Shakefp.*
REMOVED. *n. f.* [*from remove*.] One that removes.
The mislayer of a merstone is to blame; but the unjust
judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he denieth
amiss. *Bacon.*
Hafly fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*, but the
exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*
TO REMOUNT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again.
Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*
The rest *remounts* with the ascending vapours, or is washed
down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. *Woodward.*
RENUMERABLE. *adj.* [*from remunerate*.] Rewardable.
TO REMUNERATE. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat. *remunerar*, Fr.]
To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.
Is the not then beholden to the man,
That brought her for this high good turn to far?
Yes; and will nobly *remunerate*. *Shakefp. Titus Andron.*
Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had
received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and
because he could not *remunerate* them with any general pa-
don, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*
In another parable, he represents the great confederations,
wherewith the Lord shall *remunerate* the faithful servant. *Boyle.*
REMUNERATION. *n. f.* [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.]
Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.
Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there
is *remuneration*; for the best ward of mine honour is reward-
ing my dependants. *Shakefp. Love's Labour Lost.*
He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the
last *remunerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the
church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed
without any prospect of an evil *remuneration*. *Ayliffe.*
REMUNERATIVE. *adj.* [*from remunerate*.] Exercised in giving
rewards.
The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the
attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of
his punitive and *remunerative* justice. *Boyle.*
TO REMURMUR. *v. a.* [*re and murmur*.] To utter back in
murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.
Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees, in ev'ry plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*
TO REMURMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back;
to echo a low hoarse sound.
Her fellow nymphs the mountains rear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars *remurmur* all around,
And echoes to th' Athenian shoars rebound. *Dryden.*

REN

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods
In sighs *remurmur'd* to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*
RENA'RD. *n. f.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in
fable.
Before the break of day,
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*
RENA'SCENT. *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising
again into being.
RENA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced
again.
TO RENA'VIGATE. [*re and navigare*.] To sail again.
RENCOU'NTER. *n. f.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]
1. Clash; collision.
You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by
rubbing, as that the *rencoounter* of any bodies should awaken
them into perception. *Collier.*
2. Personal opposition.
Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech,
that has a relation to the *rencoounter*. *Addison.*
So when the trumpet founding gives the sign,
The jussling chiefs in rude *rencoounter* join:
So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight;
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock rebound. *Gran.*
3. Loose or casual engagement.
The confederates should turn to their advantage their appa-
rent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number
the enemy in all *rencoounters* and engagements. *Addison.*
4. Sudden combat without premeditation.
TO RENCOU'NTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
1. To clash; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To skirmish with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.
TO REND. *v. a.* [*pret. and pret. pass. rent*.] [*rentan*, Saxon.]
To tear with violence; to lacerate.
Will you hence
Before the tag return, whose rage doth *rend*
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
He *rent* a lion as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had no-
thing in his hand. *Jud. xiv. 4.*
I will not *rend* away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to
thy son. *1 Kings xi. 13.*
By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is *rent*,
So fire the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.*
What you command me to relate,
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations *rent*. *Dryden.*
Look round to see
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then *rend* it off. *Dryden's Ænëis.*
Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was
shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects,
that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by
rending a settled empire into a multitude of little govern-
ments. *Locke.*
When its way th' impetuous passion found,
I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*
From cloud to cloud the *rending* lightnings rage. *Thomf.*
REN'DER. *n. f.* [*from rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.
TO REN'DER. *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]
1. To return; to pay back.
What shall I *render* unto the Lord for all his benefits. *Pf.*
They that *render* evil for good are adversaries. *Pf. xxxviii.*
Will ye *render* me a recompense? *Jael iii. 4.*
Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and
see there God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man
according to his deeds. *Locke.*
2. To restore; to give back.
Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the laden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And *render* back their cargo to the main. *Addison.*
3. To give upon demand.
The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men
that can *render* a reason. *Proverbs xxvi. 16.*
4. To invest with qualities; to make.
Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is
no wonder if the same nature *renders* him solicitous about the
issue. *South's Sermons.*
Love
Can answer love, and *render* bliss secure. *Thomson.*
5. To represent; to exhibit.
I heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men. *Shakefp.*
6. To translate.
Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly *ren-*
dered a sphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
He has a clearer idea of strigil and sistrum, a curry-comb
and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries *render*
them by. *Locke.*
He